

S M A

Have ye chosen this place,
After the toil of battle, to repose
Your wearied virtue, for the use you find
To *slumber* here. Milton.

3. To be in a state of stupidity and supineness.
To SLUMBER. *v. a.*

1. To lay to sleep.

2. To stupify; to stun.
Then up he took the *slumbered* senseless corse,
And ere he could out of his swoon awake,
Him to his castle brought. Fairly Queen;
To honest a deed after it was done, or to *slumber* his con-
science in the doing, he studied other incentives. Watson.

SLUMBER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Light sleep; sleep not profound.
And for his dreams, I wonder he's so fond
To trust the mock'ry of unquiet *slumbers*. Shakspr. R. III.
From carelessfiness it shall fall into *slumber*, and from a *slum-*
ber it shall settle into a deep and long sleep; 'till at last, per-
haps, it shall sleep itself into a lethargy, and that such an ene-
that nothing but hell and judgment shall awaken it. South.
Labour and rest, that equal periods keep;
Obedient *slumbers* that can wake and weep. Pope.

2. Sleep; repose.
Boy! Lucius! fast asleep? It is no matter;
Enjoy the honey-heavy dew of *slumber*. Shakspr. Jul. Cas.
Love denies
Rest to my soul, and *slumber* to my eyes:
Three days I promise'd to attend my doom,
And two long days and nights are yet to come. Dryden.

SLUMBEROUS. } *adj.* [from *slumber*.]
SLUMBERY. }

1. Inviting to sleep; soporiferous; causing sleep.
The timely dew of sleep,
Now falling with soft *slumberous* weight, inclines
Our eyelids. Milton.
While pensive in the silent *slumberous* shade,
Sleep's gentle pow'rs her drooping eyes invade;
Minerva, life-like, on embodied air
Impress'd the form of Iphigenia. Pope's Odyssey.
There every eye with *slumberous* chains the bound,
And dash'd the flowing goblets to the ground. Pope.

2. Sleepy; not waking.
A great perturbation in nature! to receive at once the be-
nefit of sleep, and do the effects of watching: in this *slumbery*
agitation, what have you heard her say? Shakspr. Macbeth.
SLUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *slung*.
SLUNK. The preterite and participle passive of *slung*.
Silence accompany'd; for beast, and bird,
They to their grassy couch, these to their nests,
Were *slunk*. Milton's Paradise Lost, l. iv.
Back to the thickest *slunk*
The guilty serpent, and well might; for Eve,
Intent now wholly on her taste, nought else
Regarded. Milton's Paradise Lost.

To SLUR. *v. a.* [*slorij*, Dutch, nasty; *store*, a slut.]

1. To fully; to foil; to contaminate.
2. To pass lightly; to hulk; to misf.
The athletes laugh in their sleeves, and not a little triumph
to see the cause of theifsn thus betrayed by its professed friends,
and the grand argument *slurred* by them, and for their work
done to their hands. Cudworth.
Studious to please the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes he *slurs* his crimes;
He robb'd not, but he borrow'd from the poor,
And took but with intention to restore. Dryden.

3. To cheat; to trick.
What was the publick faith found out for,
But to *slur* men of what they fought for?
Come, seven's the main,
Cries Ganymede: the usual trick:
Seven, *slur* a six; eleven, a nick. Prior.

SLUR. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Faint reproach; slight disgrace.
Here's an ape made a king for shewing tricks; and the fox
is then to put a *slur* upon him, in expelling him for sport to
the scorn of the people. L'Estrange.
No one can rely upon such an one, either with falsity to
his affairs, or without a *slur* to his reputation; since he that
trusts a knave has no other recompence, but to be accounted
a fool for his pains. South's Sermons.

SLUT. *n. f.* [*slutte*, Dutch.]

1. A dirty woman.
Crickets, to Windfor chimneys shalt thou leap:
Where hers thou find'st unrank'd, and hearths unweep;
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry;
Our radiant queen hates filth and sluttery. Shakspeare.
The fallow kin is for the swarthy put,
And love can make a flattern of a *slut*. Dryden.
The veal's all rags, the butter's ruin'd to oil;
And thus I buy good meat for *sluts* to spoil. King.

2. A word of slight contempt to a woman.
 Hold up, you *flutters*,
 Your aprons mountaint; you're not othable,
 Although I know you'll swear. *Shaksf. Trinc.*
 The frogs were ready to leap out of their skins for joy,
 'till one crafty old flut in the company advised them to con-
 sider a little better out. *L'Estrange.*

FLUTTERY, *n. f.* [from *flut.*] The qualities or practice of a flut.
Slut's try; to such neat excellence oppos'd,
 Should make desire vainly empty. *Shaksf. Cymbeline.*
 Where fires thou find'st unkind'd, and hearths unwept,
 There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry;
 Our radiant queen hates flutes and fluttry.
 These make our girls their shatter's rue,
 By pinching them both black and blue;
 And put a penny in their shoe,
 The house for cleanly sweeping. *Drayton.*
 A ninn gave money for a black, upon an opinion that his
 swarthy colour was rather fluttry than nature, and the fault of
 his maller that kept him no cleaner. *L'Estrange.*

FLUTTERISH, *adj.* [from *flut.*] Nasty; not nice; not cleanly;
 dirty; indecently neglectful of cleanliness.
 All preparations both for food and lodging such as would
 make one detect niggardiness, it is to fluttry a vice. *Sidney.*
 Albeit the mariners do covet food of cabins, yet indeed
 they are but fluttry dens that breed sickness in peace, serving
 to cover stealths, and in fight are dangerous to tear men with
 their splinters. *Raleigh's Effays.*
 Fortune's displeasure is but fluttry, if it smeil so strongly as
 thou speak'st of: I will henceforth eat no fish of fortune's but-
 t'ring. *Shaksf. A's well that ends well.*
 The nastiness of that nation, and fluttry course of life, hath
 much promoted the opinion, occasioned by their servile condi-
 tion at first, and inferior ways of parsimony ever since. *Brown.*
 Sleuthful disorder fill'd his flable,
 And fluttry plenty deck'd her table. *Prior.*

FLUTTERISHLY, *adv.* [from *fluttry.*] In a fluttry manner;
 nastily; dirtily.
FLUTTERISHNESS, *n. f.* [from *fluttry.*] The qualities or prac-
 tice of a flut; nastiness; dirtiness.
 That is only suitable in laying a foul complexion upon a
 filthy favour, setting forth both in fluttry. *Sidney.*
 I look on the instinct of this noisome and troublefome crea-
 ture, the lousie, of searching out foul and nasty clothes to har-
 bour and breed in, as an effect of divine providence, designed to
 deter men and women from fluttryness and fordidities, and to
 provoke them to cleanliness and neatness. *Ray on the Creation.*

FLY, *adj.* [plur. Saxon, flippery and metaphorically deceitful;
flægur, Icelandic.] Meantly artful; fiercely insidious; cunning.
 For my fly wyles and subtle craftiness,
 The title of the kingdom I possesse. *Harberd's Ta'te.*
 And for I doubt the Greethink monarch fly,
 Will use with him some of his wonted craft. *Fairfax.*
 His proud steep he scornful turn'd,
 And with fly circumspection. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 Envy is a curled plant: some fibres of it are rooted almost
 in every man's nature, and it works in a fly and imperceptible
 manner. *Watts.*
 It is odious in a man to look fly and leering at a wo-
 man. *Clarissa.*

FLY'LY, *adv.* [from *fly*] With secret artifice; insidiously.
 To **SMACK**, *v. n.* [*smæc*kan, Saxon; *smacken*, Dutch.]
 1. To have a taste; to be tingured with any particular taste.
 2. To have a tincture or quality infused.
 All sects, all ages, *smack* of this vice, and he
 To die for it! *Shakspe. Measure for Measure*
 He is but a baftard to the time,
 That doth not *smack* of observation. *Shakspe. King John*
 3. To make a noise by separation of the lips strongly prelied
 together, as after a taste.
 4. To kiss with a close compression of the lips, so as to be heard
 when they separate.
 She kiss'd with *smacking* lip the smoring lout;
 For such a kiss demands a pair of gloves. *Gay*
 He gives a *smacking* bufs. *Pope.*

To **SMACK**, *v. a.*
 1. To kiss.
 So careless flowers, throw'd on the waters face,
 The curled whirpools fuck, *smack*, and embrace,
 Yet drown them. *Dennis.*
 2. To make any quick smart noise.
SMACK, *n. f.* [*smack*, Dutch; from the verb]
 1. Taste; favour.
 2. Tincture; quality from something mix'd.
 The child, that sucketh the milk of the nurse, learns his
 first speech of her; the which, being the first infused to him,
 is ever after most pleasing unto him, insomuch, that
 though he afterwards be taught English, yet the *smack* of the
 first he will always abide with him. *Spenser.*
 Your lordship, though not clean past your youth, hath y
 some *smack* of age in you, some relish of the faltness of time
 and have a care of your health. *Shaksf. Henry.*

It caused the neighbours to rue, that a petty *snack* only of
 popery opened a gap to the oppression of the whole. *Carew.*
 As the Pythagorean soul
 Runs through all beasts, and fish and fowl,
 And has a *snack* of every one,
 So love does, and has ever done. *Hudibras.*
 3. A pleasing taste.
 Stack please upon hovel;
 To cover it quickly let owner regard,
 Left dove and the cadow there finding a *snack*,
 With ill stormy weather do perish thy stack. *Th. 7.*
 4. A small quantity; a taste.
 Trembling to approach
 The little barrel, which he fears to broach,
 It effays the wimble, often draws it back,
 And deals to thirty servants but a *snack*. *Dryden's Pers.*
 5. The act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste.
 6. A loud kiss.
 He took
 The bride about the neck, and kist her lips
 With such a clamorous *snack*, that at the parting
 All the church echo'd. *Shakspeare, Taming of the Shrew.*
 I saw the lecherous citizen turn back
 His head, and on his wife's lip steal a *snack*. *Donne.*
 7. [SNAKE, Saxon; *snækrá*, Islandick.] A small ship.
 SMALL. *adj.* [small, Saxon; *smal*, Dutch; *smárr*, Islandick.]
 1. Little in quantity; not great.
 For a *small* moment have I forsaken thee, but with great
 mercies will I gather thee. *J. liv. 7.*
 Death only this mysterious turn unfolds,
 The mighty soul how *small* a body holds. *Dryden's Juven.*
 All numeration is but still the adding of one unit more, and
 giving to the whole together a distinct name, whereby to distinguish
 it from every *smaller* or greater multitude of units. *Lee.*
 The ordinary *small* measure we have is looked on as an
 unit in number. *Locke.*
 The danger is less when the quantity of the fluids is too
small, than when it is too great; for a *smaller* quantity will
 pass where a larger cannot, but not contrariwise. *A. bohnst.*
 Good cooks cannot abide fiddling work: such is the breeding
 of *small* birds, requiring a world of cookery. *Scipio.*
 2. Slender; exile; minute.
 After the earthquake a fire, and after the fire a *small* fire!
 voice. *1 Kings xix. 12.*
 Your fin and calf I burnt, and ground it very *small*, 'till it
 was as *small* as dust. *Deutr. xi. 21.*
 Those wad'd their limber fans
 For wings, and *small*st lineaments exact. *Milton.*
 Small grained sand is esteemed the best for the tenant, and
 the large for the landlord and land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
 3. Little in degree.
 There arose no *small* stir about that way. *Acts xix. 23.*
 4. Little in importance; petty; minute.
 Is it a *small* matter that thou hast taken my husband? *Gen.*
 Narrow man being fill'd with little furies,
 Courts, city, church, are all shops of *small* wares;
 All having blown to sparks their noble fire,
 And drawn their found gold ingot into wire. *Devere.*
 Some men's behaviour is like a verse, wherein every syllable
 is measured: how can a man comprehend great matters that
 breaketh his mind too much to *small* observations? *Bacon.*
 5. Little in the principal quality, as *small* beer; not strong;
 weak.
 Go down to the cellar to draw ale or *small* beer. *Swift.*
 SMALL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] The small or narrow part
 of any thing. It is particularly applied to the part of the leg
 below the calf.
 Her garment was cut after such a fashion, that though the
 length of it reached to the ancles, yet in her going one might
 sometimes discern the *small* of her leg. *Sidney.*
 Into her legs I'd have love's illness fall,
 And all her calf into a gouty *small*. *Suckling.*
 His excellency, having mounted on the *small* of my leg, ad-
 vanced for wards. *Gulliver's Travels.*
 SMALLAGE. *n. f.* [from *small age*, because it soon withers.
Skinner.] A plant. It is a species of parley, and a common
 weed by the sides of ditches and brooks. *Miller.*
Smallage is raised by slips or seed, which is redish, and
 pretty big, of a roundish oval figure; a little more full and
 rising on one side than the other, and breaketh from one end
 to the other. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
 SMALLCOAL. *n. f.* [*small* and *coal*.] Little wood coals used
 to light fires.
 A *smallcoal* man, by waking one of these distressed fleg-
 men, saved him from ten years imprisonment. *Steele.*
 When *smallcoal* murmurs in the hoarse throat,
 From smutty dangers guard thy threaten'd coat. *Gay.*
 SMALLCRAFT. *n. f.* [*small* and *craft*.] A little vessel below
 the denomination of ship.
 Shall he before me ligh, whom I other day
 A *smallcraft* vessel hither did convey;
 Where flau'd with prunes, and rotten figs, he lay. *Dryd.*